

The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.
WALTER STILES HUTCHINS, President.
PUBLICATION OFFICE.
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,
CORNER TENTH AND D STS. NORTHWEST.
Subscription Rates.
By Mail—One Year.
Morning, Evening, and Sunday.....\$6.00
Morning and Sunday.....4.00
Evening and Sunday.....4.00
Sunday only.....1.00
Monthly by Carrier.
Morning, Evening, and Sunday.....Fifty cents
Morning and Sunday.....Thirty-five cents
Evening and Sunday.....Twenty-five cents
Telephone Editorial Rooms.....436
Business Office.....1640
Circulation Department.....363

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.
The circulation of the Times for the week ended May 26, 1900, was as follows:
Monday, May 21.....10,539
Tuesday, May 22.....10,600
Wednesday, May 23.....10,539
Thursday, May 24.....10,539
Friday, May 25.....10,539
Saturday, May 26.....10,539
Total.....66,885
Daily average (Sunday, 19,520, excepted).....4,106

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.

Some Lessons of the Eclipse.

The recent eclipse of the sun suggests to the student of history a well-defined contrast between the civilization of today and that of a few generations ago. This contrast really goes to prove Dr. Heber Newton's theory that we are on the verge of a great religious revolution.

Two hundred years ago an eclipse of the sun was the signal for a solemn state of mind, if not of an actual panic, in the minds of the majority of the population. When the famous "dark day" of the last century occurred, the people were convinced that the judgment was about to take place, and that they would hear Gabriel's trumpet before they saw the sun again, and that the dead would rise out of the cemetery before the chickens, which had sought their roost, deceived by the darkness, should descend therefrom and resume their usual employments. It is recorded that a State Legislature was actually on the point of breaking up and resolving itself into a religious society, when Abraham Davenport, a member with more coolness and horse sense than the rest, suggested that if the judgment day had arrived it might as well find them transacting their business at the post of duty, and the Legislature went on with its deliberations. Even so late as forty or fifty years ago, the churches were kept open and prayer meetings held on the day of an eclipse, and the whole population breathed a sigh of relief when it was over without any sensational demonstrations.

Nowadays the idea that an eclipse, or a shower of shooting stars, or a tidal wave, means judgment day, has been practically abandoned. On Monday morning the people of the city of Washington were not on their knees in church, quaking with apprehension lest the clouds should open and strange beings descend upon them with smokes of trumpets. They were out with smoked glasses examining the sun. They were not reading chapters from Revelation. They were merely perusing the newspapers to see when the eclipse would be at its height. If anybody should observe the sun standing still nowadays—supposing such a thing were possible—he could not rush panic-stricken to the nearest church; he would, perhaps, make a line for some newspaper office or scientific institution to find out what was the matter with the solar system. He would not take it for granted that the occurrence had any moral significance for him or his family or the country in which he happened to live.

All this is encouraging. It indicates that people's ideas are becoming assimilated, and that natural science and theology are getting into their proper places. If anybody thinks it would be a good thing to go back to the old regime, when comparatively intelligent people were reduced to a state of imbecility by an occurrence like that of Monday, it would be interesting to hear his reasons. Any scientific facts are taught, from earliest childhood, that the end of the world may come at any moment, and that one of the signs of it is to be the darkening of the sun; when they are also taught that their eternal salvation from agonies greater than those of Ash-tubala or Johnstown, enduring for aeons of time, depends upon their being in a proper frame of mind before they shiver it and quake when they see the sun obscured at midday, and a cold, clammy wind come up through the hot summer air. Man is a logical animal, and given the premises from which this train of reasoning starts, it is perfectly correct to be seized with serious fears on such an occasion. On that theory, there is plenty of cause to be afraid. But what kind of a theory is it, viewed in the light of common sense? How does it increase the happiness of mankind for the population to be terrorized by its wits at a perfectly natural phenomenon? Is it not much more sensible for people to be taught the laws of the solar system, in a general way, so that they will see the true cause of this alarming thing?

The fact is that the religion of today is becoming spiritual and not material. People are coming to see that signs and wonders are of as much account as conduct, sentiment, and character, and that it does not make so much difference whether miracles ever happened as it does whether the teachings of Christ incite men to higher living. It was well said that an idolatrous generation seeks after a sign. The really religious generation can do without it.

Blackmail at the Exposition.

It rather makes one shiver to read on the same day of two startling hold-ups by highwaymen! The news of this date informs the public that a Western train has been boldly and openly robbed by a lone bandit, and that American exhibitors in Paris have been and are being brutally robbed by a combination of rascals hailing from the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. We have, indeed, no need to add Paris to the places which will require the attention of the American government. The remark may be regarded that committees of the Senate and House will not object to a summer trip to the Exposition, as they might to visiting Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines at the same season.

So, if Mr. Peck suspects any "bad book-keeping" among his subordinates, he would best whitewash them without delay, for there is likely to be a disturbance when the charges against his administration are recited before the public. The French Government assigned space to American exhibitors, and absolutely free of charge to exhibitors. Yet it is alleged that the latter generally have been compelled to pay blackmail to somebody for the privilege of occupying any area from six feet square up, or have been given to understand that

their shows would be excluded. Some of them, it is said, have been forced to hold up, and have withdrawn their exhibits, already in Paris, and stored them in London.

A revelation of this kind at this time is peculiarly embarrassing to the Administration, on account of the political make-up of the national representation at the fair. If our people there, or some of them, have not hesitated to pick the pockets of their countrymen who are or intended to be exhibitors, there is no telling what other abuses and rascalities may not demand investigation. The American Pavilion, concerning which unkind things are said, although everybody praises its liquor bar, may cover a bun's-meat private profit, represented by the difference between its actual and nominal cost. Where so much money has been expended in one way or another, some of it naturally must have been regarded as "commissions." We are afraid that there have been bad dealings over in Paris; also that they may not have been pardoned in advance by an imperial commission, as so protected and protects Mr. Hanna's friend Rathbone in Cuba.

The Army Canteen.
It is astonishing that a body like the Methodist General Conference, assembled in Chicago, including in its membership men of prominence in the country, and presumably of intelligence and ordinary investigation, should so far forget itself as to join in the crank hum and cry against President McKinley on account of his attitude until recently toward the Army canteen question. It is to be feared that denominational politics and narrow prejudice, rather than religion, could be found at the bottom of the movement without much digging.

Methodists who read and think cannot be ignorant of the fact that every Army officer, and every unbiased civilian familiar with actual conditions at Army posts, approved of the Army canteen where only beer and light wines are dispensed to enlisted men in strict moderation, and a temperance godsend to the service. No one who knows anything about the circumstances can doubt that to abolish the canteen would at once lead to the smuggling of vile whisky into military reservations, and to the establishment of hellish dens just outside of them. That has been the universal and inevitable rule wherever camps or posts have been without the benefit of a place where, under proper control, Army soldiers were able to buy their light beverages, which, as free men, they had a right to buy and use without excess.

The cranks and ultra-prohibitionists may cover up their work with such abstract pseudo-moralisms as form their stock in trade. They cannot conceal the truth that their crusade against the canteen is one which, if successful, will introduce an element of disorder and drunkenness in the service from which it is at present nearly excluded. The same system of regulation, and the exclusion of alcoholic liquors, which ever it has been tried, absolute prohibition has proved a farce and a failure. To realize this one needs only to compare the police statistics, where there are any, of prohibition with non-prohibition communities, and note how little effect the law has upon the number of arrests for intoxication. It is trite to say that there is not a town in Maine today where a man who has acquaintances cannot buy all the liquor he wants, and where many Government retail liquor licenses are there extant in that State for the current year?

Summary laws, however much they may please a certain small minority class, are obnoxious to the mass of the people. They deny to individuals that liberty which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The enlisted man of the regular army is not a convict to be denied his citizen rights, beyond restrictions necessary for the good of the service. And denial of a beverage like beer, which is a modern necessity of life as much as tea or coffee, would be a senseless outrage upon the soldier. How many Government soldiers, and note how little effect the law has upon the number of arrests for intoxication. It is trite to say that there is not a town in Maine today where a man who has acquaintances cannot buy all the liquor he wants, and where many Government retail liquor licenses are there extant in that State for the current year?

There is much dignity and decorum in the announcement that while our forces in Chinese waters will act concurrently with those of other nations, in case of trouble at Pekin, they will act quite independently. The marines and bluejackets of other powers will march and fight under the flag of whatever flag, who happens to be the highest in rank present, but will act, not under orders but by polite request. The distinction is as great as the difference.

Allen is Governor of Porto Rico in name only. His power to govern is through an Executive Council, which has not been appointed. A majority of its members need not be Porto Ricans, but may be carpet-baggers, suggested by the trusts in whose interests the island is being and is to be exploited. Mr. Allen is therefore in an embarrassing position, but he will probably have to wait until Congress is off the hands of the nation. Some of the gentlemen selected for the Executive Council, and their business patrons might not be altogether acceptable in the eyes of the legislative branch of the Government. It is therefore prudent to secure an adjournment before action.

The Western stockyards men and packers are not sentimentally or otherwise interested in the Monroe doctrine. In fact, do not know whether it refers to predation or justification by faith. But they are luminous on the subject of the American hog, beef, and sausage doctrine, and they do not mean that it shall be ignored, much less abandoned, by an Administration which is greatly indebted to them in more ways than one. In fact, they are demanding an extra retaliatory duty against Germany on all imports from that empire, and Mr. Hanna cannot manage to get rid of Congress without much further delay, that duty may have to be imposed. The situation is one which calls for action or evasion, or important campaign subscriptions may be lost.

A Civil Service Reform Lesson.

Of one of the Philadelphia Record.
The enemies of civil service reform are now making stronger arguments in its favor than its most earnest and accomplished supporters have been able to advance. The gentlemen who have been able to displace the McKinley Administration and blame upon the country by their mismanagement in the Cuban service were appointed to office because of their proficiency in small beer politics. They were the servile tools of the bosses, and were given places because of low ability. What officials of this sort have done in Cuba will do in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The boss system is a private snipe can be worked for all it is worth in the dependencies, and there is no defense against the boss system except in the system which makes merit, and not influence, the key to open the door to Government employment in all appointive offices.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Hill Will Fight.—A circumstantial story comes from Albany to the effect that David Bennett Hill has thrown down the gauntlet to Tammany and will stubbornly contest the proposition at the New York State Convention on June 5 to instruct the delegation to Kansas City for Bryan. It is claimed that John F. Carroll, acting for the absent Croker, broke faith with Hill by announcing last Sunday that Tammany will favor instructions. As the story goes, last Friday Hill met in New York former Senator Edward Murphy, Patrick McCarren, representing Hugh McLaughlin, and John F. Carroll, representing Richard Croker, and they solemnly agreed to his suggestion that, following an immemorial custom, the delegation go to the National Convention unopposed. Hill expected to insert a plank in the New York platform unequivocally recognizing the right of the people to elect their representatives, but he explained that if the delegation should go to Kansas City unopposed it would exercise a larger influence in the Convention than if it were opposed. The New York delegation would be in a better position to demand concessions in the platform. Hill's programme of opposition at the forthcoming State Convention has not been outlined for publication. His supporters make the bare statement that he intends to put up the "fight of his life" against Croker's fight for the supreme mastery in New York.

Mr. Bryan On the Contrary. It appears that Hill believes his only show to stand as close to the national platform as he desires is to destroy Croker's position as the undisputed master of the situation in New York. If he accomplishes this he will have a free hand in the New York delegation at Kansas City and probably will force some concessions, not necessarily in the platform, but in the matter of controlling the patronage in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. A victory for Hill is strictly speaking for present might also lead to results of personal value at Kansas City. Bryan would place the former Senator in a position of command of the delegation, and second only to that of Mr. Bryan. In spite of his boldness in '96, there is a deep undercurrent of admiration for Hill among the Democratic masses, and he can demonstrate that he has lost neither his cunning nor his prowess he may cut a bigger figure in the National Convention than any other half dozen men there.

The Army Programme.—It is gradually being shown that there was a palpable trick in the announcement, made on Monday last, that a week ago, Speaker Henderson had ordered the Administration regarding the Army Reorganization bill. It will be recalled that it was given out from Administration circles that the Speaker had been taken to the White House and there put upon the gridiron by the President. Mr. Hanna, Secretary Root, and others who are supposed to be especially committed to the Reorganization bill, and that General Henderson stubbornly and courageously stood against their opinion and he can demonstrate that he has lost neither his cunning nor his prowess he may cut a bigger figure in the National Convention than any other half dozen men there.

Another evidence of Mr. Burr's carelessness in writing is the fact that the Mecklenburg County did pass some revolutionary resolution on May 21, 1775. This statement has often been made before by other writers. "We have," says Mr. Allen, "never been able to find two credible witnesses, either in or out of North Carolina, that mentioned any meeting of the sort in the county of Mecklenburg on May 21, 1775, while the latter, a contemporaneous witness, testifies to a declaration of independence having been made in Charlotte, and, even admitting that of these so-called 'Thirty-First Resolutions,' they do not, as he acknowledges, either renounce obedience to His Majesty, or declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as do resolutions which the Royal Governor read in the 'Cape Fear Mercury' in 1775. If they did Mr. Burr would prove that the resolutions which he asserts were passed on May 21, 1775, a declaration of independence, they renounce their own country, and they declare the independence of the United States, or the dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of their country, as